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*Weekly Situation Report*  
*on*  
*International Terrorism*

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6 July 1977

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## WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

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Domestic Chilean Airliner Hijacked to Peru (Page 5)

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TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

CHARTS: Incidence of Significant International Terrorist Acts as Listed in Weekly Situation Reports - 1977

Significant International Terrorist Incidents by Type - 1977

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

I. Western Hemisphere, Including United States

II. Europe

III. Middle East

IV. Africa

V. Far East

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NOTES

Domestic Chilean Airliner Hijacked to Peru

A LADECO Airlines Boeing 727, on a domestic flight from Arica--a port city in northern Chile near the Peruvian border--to Santiago, Chile was seized on 5 July by three men and a woman shortly after takeoff. The hijackers, who were armed with pistols, first demanded to be flown to Caracas, Venezuela and then to Paris, France; but instead forced the plane to land in Lima, Peru. They also demanded the release of two men imprisoned in Chile.

When negotiations with Peruvian authorities began, 17 of the 56 people on board were released. Three hours later the four hijackers surrendered and the remaining hostages, two of whom were U.S. citizens, were freed. The hijackers were taken to the Venezuelan embassy in Lima pending a discussion by the Venezuelan government to grant them political asylum. The four, all Chilean citizens, were identified as Rolando Meneses, Patricia Castro, and two brothers, Wilisbaldo and Carlos Alarcon.

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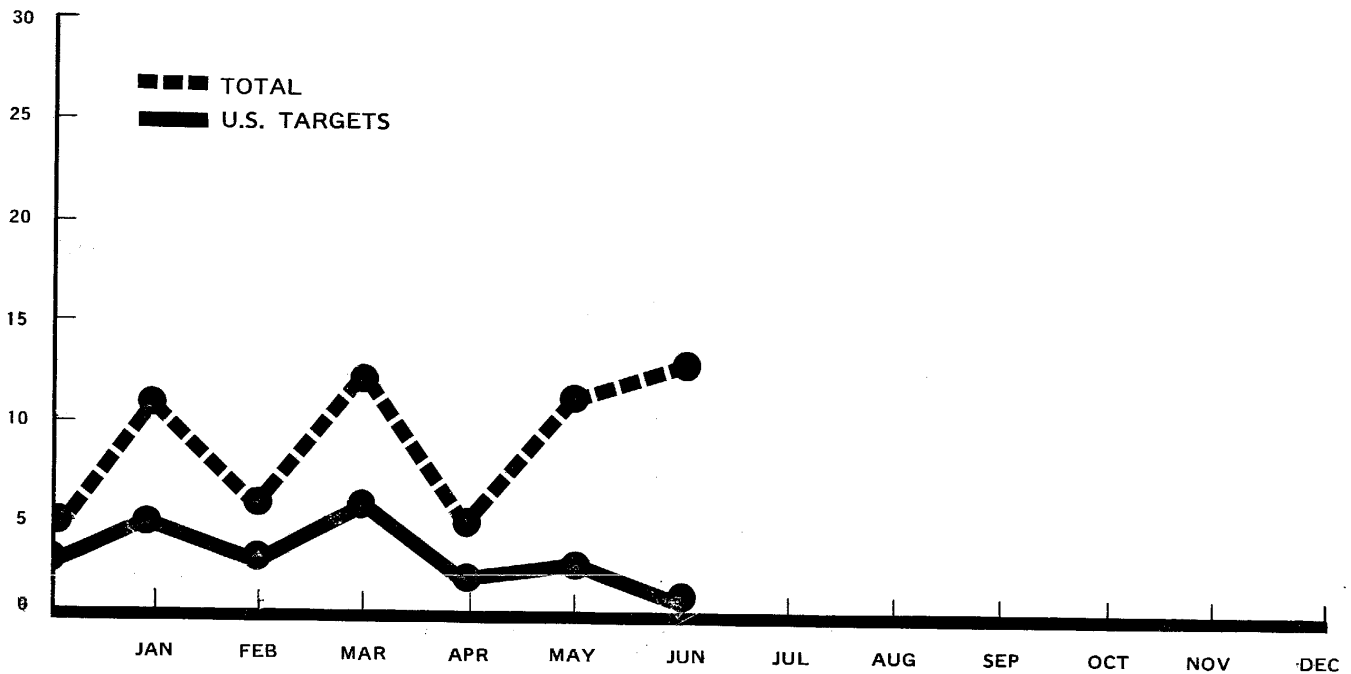
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**TAB A—Chronology of Significant**  
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INCIDENCE OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS  
AS LISTED IN WEEKLY SITUATION REPORTS — 1977



NOTE: THIS GRAPH DOES NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT ALL INCIDENTS RECORDED IN TAB A DURING THE ABOVE PERIOD, AS INCIDENTS WHICH LATER PROVE NOT TO HAVE SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL SCOPE ARE OMITTED FROM THE MONTHLY TOTAL.

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## SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST INCIDENTS BY TYPE - 1977

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
Assassination	1	1		1		1							
Hijacking			2		2	4							
Kidnaping	1	2	2		2								
Barricade & Hostage					1	1							
Armed Attack	2		2		1								
Bombing	7	3	6	4	5	7							
Attempted Assassination				1									
TOTAL	11	6	12	6	11	13							

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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 25 June 1977 Home of Croatian Fraternal Union President Bombed  
Place: United States, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh  
The Pittsburgh home of Croatian Fraternal Union President John Badinovac was bombed on 25 June. The explosion destroyed the interior of the house. Badinovac, who was not at home when the bombing occurred, attributed the attack to the Croatian Liberation Army.

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Date: 5 July 1977 Domestic Chilean Airliner Hijacked to Peru  
Place: Chile, Arica  
A LADECO airliner on a domestic flight from Arica to Santiago, Chile was seized by four hijackers on 5 July and forced to fly to Lima, Peru. Initial demands by the group included the release of two men imprisoned in Chile and onward travel to Caracas and Paris. After three hours of negotiations with Peruvian authorities, the hijackers surrendered and were taken to the Venezuelan embassy pending negotiations for political asylum in Venezuela.

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**TAB B—Terrorists Threats**

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III Middle East

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No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 30 June - 6 July 1977 for the following areas:

- II. Europe
- IV. Africa
- V. Far East

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TAB C—Potential Terrorist  
Targets

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## WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

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TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

- I. Western Hemisphere, Including United States
- II. Europe
- III. Middle East

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IV. Africa

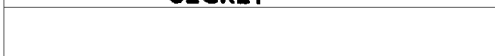
V. Far East

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ARTICLESHijacking of Kuwaiti Jet Ends in Syria

A three-day-long hijacking of a Kuwait Airways Corporation Boeing 707 by an armed group of seven disaffected Palestinian guerrillas ended on 10 July when they surrendered to Syrian authorities in Damascus. Five of the terrorists overpowered their leader as the plane was preparing to take off for an unidentified Arab country in north Africa. The hijackers had just finished negotiating unsuccessfully for ten hours with Syrian officials and Palestinian leaders. According to Syrian radio, the terrorists were said to have seized the plane because of a personal dispute with Palestinian officials. Earlier press reports had said the group had demanded the release of 200-300 prisoners held in the jails of various Arab countries.

The aircraft had been seized on 8 July while on a Beirut to Kuwait flight. The hijackers apparently had planned to take the plane to Baghdad but directed it to Kuwait for refueling after the Iraqi government refused to grant permission for the aircraft to land.

When the plane landed in Kuwait it was surrounded by army commandos. Interior and Defense Minister Sa'ad Abdallah Sabah refused to refuel the plane until all of its passengers were released. Eighteen hostages were allowed to leave the plane on 8 July soon after negotiations began between the gunmen and Kuwaiti officials. The remaining 28 hostages were released the following day in exchange for a promise of safe conduct to South Yemen. A Kuwaiti security official and two Palestinians agreed to serve as hostages in place of the passengers. Once in the air the plane was ordered to Damascus instead of South Yemen.

The affiliation of the seven hijackers is unclear. A spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization in Beirut asserted that the leader of the group, Abu Sa'id, was a member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command. [redacted]

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[redacted] however, the gunmen identified themselves as members of Fatah. [redacted]

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[redacted] Abu Sa'id was said to have been a Fatah member who had escaped from a Palestinian-controlled

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prison the day before the hijacking. He was characterized as a heavy gambler who had been jailed for extorting money and taking bribes during the 1975-76 civil war in Lebanon.

The hijacking had almost been thwarted in Lebanon, according to a high ranking Kuwaiti official who had been one of the passengers. Airport officials in Beirut were reluctant to allow the hijackers, who were dressed in Syrian army uniforms, to board the plane because their passports appeared suspicious. The Kuwaiti ambassador to Lebanon, who was returning home permitted the gunmen to board the flight after a body search for weapons proved to be negative. A large supply of arms including automatic weapons and grenades had been stashed aboard the plane and the gunmen were able to commandeer the aircraft soon after takeoff.

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Soviet Plane Hijacked to Finland

Two Soviet youths seized an Aeroflot plane on a 10 July domestic flight from Petrozavodsk to Leningrad and allowed the aircraft to land in Helsinki, Finland, apparently believing they were in Sweden. The hijackers then threatened to blow up the plane unless it was refueled and flown to Stockholm. Deadlines were set four times, but each one passed without incident. Shortly after the aircraft's arrival, the seven crew members escaped through a cockpit exit and, during the course of negotiations on 11 July, the hijackers released most of the plane's 72 passengers in several separate groups. They refused the offer of a Cessna aircraft to fly them out of Finland, and after the remaining three hostages escaped in the early morning hours of 12 July, the two surrendered to Finnish authorities. They were reported to have been armed but a Finnish official said they had only dummy grenades.

Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vaeyrynen announced on 12 July that the Soviet government had officially requested the hijackers' extradition and, in accordance with a 1974 bilateral anti-hijacking agreement between the two countries, the two men would be returned to the Soviet Union. The hijackers were identified as Aleksandr Zagirnyak, 19, and Gennady Selushko, 22.

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Kidnapers Release Fiat Executive in Paris

The Fiat executive in charge of operations in France and Brazil, Luchino Revelli-Beaumont, was released on 11 July after almost three months in captivity. The Committee for Socialist Revolutionary Unity claimed responsibility for the abduction.

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Details of the kidnaping and a possible ransom payment were shrouded in conflicting claims and reports. Police officials said the 58-year-old executive had been kept blindfolded for most of the 89 days of his captivity. Revelli-Beaumont told police he had been driven for three to four hours after being abducted outside his Paris apartment and was taken a similar distance from the place where he had been held before he was released near Versailles. A medical checkup revealed he is suffering from fatigue but is otherwise in good health.

A statement signed by the "Committee" and sent to a Paris newspaper an hour after the release of Revelli-Beaumont said that Fiat had met the kidnapers' demands "unconditionally," paying a "fine to indemnify" exploited workers. Revelli-Beaumont's son said that the family, not Fiat, had paid an undisclosed amount of ransom. The original demand for \$30 million ransom was reduced to a reported \$2 million. Swiss sources said that the ransom had been paid into three Geneva banks, but Mrs. Revelli-Beaumont denied this.

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Cuban Government Grants Asylum to Chilean Hijackers

The four Chileans who hijacked a LADECO Airlines domestic flight from Chile to Lima, Peru, on 5 July have been granted asylum in Cuba. (See the 6 July issue.) Peruvian authorities requested the Cuban government to accept the four after the Venezuelan government refused to grant the group asylum. The Chileans--brothers Patricio, Willibardo and Carlos Alarcon Rojas, and a woman, Patricia Castro Flores--flew to Cuba on 9 July aboard a regular Cubana Airlines flight. [REDACTED]

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Mauritanian Ambassador Shot in Paris

Mauritanian ambassador to France Ahmed Ould Ghanahallah was shot and seriously wounded by two unknown gunmen on 7 July near his Paris home. The attackers fired several shots into the ambassador's car, wounding him three times. He was taken to the American Hospital and later reported out of immediate danger. In an anonymous phone call to the Agence France-Presse shortly after the attack, the "Mustapha el Wali Sayed International Brigade" claimed responsibility for the shooting. Sayed, a former Polisario Front leader, was killed in a June 1976 Polisario raid in Nouakchott. However,

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a Polisario spokesman in Algiers denied responsibility for the attack and blamed it on Moroccan intelligence services, charging that the action was designed to discredit the Polisario cause. In a statement issued in Nouakchott on 7 July, the Mauritanian Foreign Affairs Ministry accused Algeria of planning and financing the attack. 50X1-HUM

Israel Trying PFLP Terrorists Apprehended in Kenya

Five terrorists accused of attempting to down an El Al aircraft in Kenya with Soviet-made SA-7 missiles went on trial before a secret Israeli military court on 6 July, according to press reports from Tel Aviv. The five individuals include two West Germans, Thomas Reuter and Brigitte Schultz, and three unidentified Arabs. (See the issues of 6 April and 11 May 1977.) All are said to be members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The terrorists have been held by the Israelis since shortly after the El Al attack was foiled on 26 January 1976. 50X1-HUM

In March of this year the Israelis announced that the five people would be placed on trial. At that time the West German government protested what it believed was Israel's illegal secret detention of West German citizens. An official of the West German embassy in Tel Aviv was reported to be an observer at the opening of the trial. 50X1-HUM

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TAB A—Chronology of Significant  
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13 July 1977

CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 2 July 1977 French Ambassador's Residence  
Place: Turkey, Istanbul Attacked  
Five unidentified men forced their way into the grounds of the French ambassador's summer residence in Istanbul on 2 July. They cut telephone lines linking the gate to the residence and fired at the gate guard. The men fled when the guard returned their fire.

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Date: 7 July 1977 Mauritanian Ambassador Attacked  
Place: France, Paris in Paris  
Two unknown gunmen shot and wounded the Mauritanian ambassador to France on 7 July near his Paris home. A Polisario Front group claimed responsibility for the attack in an anonymous phone call to the Agence France-Presse office. However, a Polisario spokesman in Algiers denied the Front had carried out the shooting.

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Date: 8 July 1977 Kuwait Airways Plane Hijacked  
Place: Lebanon, Beirut A Kuwait Airways plane en route  
from Beirut to Kuwait was hijacked by seven Palestinians on 8 July. The aircraft landed in Kuwait for refueling and, during negotiations with Kuwaiti officials, the hijackers released their hostages in two groups on 8 and 9 July in return for safe conduct to

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South Yemen. However, once airborne, with three Arab officials who had volunteered to serve as hostages, the hijackers directed the plane to Damascus. After ten hours of unsuccessful negotiations with Syrian authorities, five of the hijackers overpowered their leader on 10 July as the aircraft was preparing for takeoff. All seven were taken into custody. Their affiliation is unclear, as is the motivation for the hijacking.

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Date: 10 July 1977  
Place: Soviet Union,  
Petrozavodsk

Aeroflot Plane Hijacked to  
Finland

Two Soviets seized an Aeroflot plane on a domestic flight from Petrozavodsk to Leningrad on 10 July. The aircraft then landed in Helsinki, Finland, apparently because the hijackers believed they were in Sweden. During the course of negotiations over their demands the plane be refueled and flown to Sweden, the two men released most of the aircraft's 72 passengers in several separate groups. The crew had earlier escaped through a cockpit exit. After the remaining three hostages escaped early on 12 July, the two hijackers surrendered to Finnish authorities. Finland agreed to a Soviet extradition request and will return the two men to the Soviet Union.

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Date: 11 July 1977

Place: Switzerland, Zurich

Air Iran Offices Burned

Air Iran offices in Zurich were destroyed by arsonists on 11 July. No one was injured in the fire. Local authorities believe the attack was politically motivated.

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**TAB B—Terrorists Threats**

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13 July 1977

TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

Tab B includes all reasonably credible reports of planned terrorist activity. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] the threats listed are considered sufficiently plausible to warrant alertness and the use of protective security measures. However, terrorist groups often discuss general intentions or make tentative plans for violent acts that they never succeed in carrying out. In nearly all the cases listed, the intended target and appropriate governments have been informed of the threat.

\*\* Indicates a new threat reported for the first time.

\* Indicates a revision of a threat reported in previous issues.

I. Western Hemisphere, Including the United States

Target: Czechoslovakian Embassy

Place: United States, Washington, D.C.

Date: Unknown

\*\* Anti-Castro Cuban exiles may be planning to bomb the Czechoslovakian embassy in Washington, according to an FBI report. The purpose of the attack would be to focus attention on the Czechoslovakian embassy's role in representing Cuban diplomatic interests in the U.S. [REDACTED]

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13 July 1977

No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 7-13 July 1977 for the following areas:

- II. Europe
- III. Middle East
- IV. Africa
- V. Far East

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TAB C—Potential Terrorist

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TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

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II. Europe

III. Middle East

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IV. Africa

V. Far East

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Finland Returns Hijackers to Soviet Union

Two Russian youths, who hijacked an Aeroflot plane to Finland on 10 July, were turned over to Soviet authorities in Helsinki on 13 July and flown back to the USSR. (See the 13 July issue.) The Finnish government announced it had extradited the pair under the terms of a Finnish/Soviet anti-hijacking agreement signed in 1974 and effective since August 1975. The two hijackers face 3-15 year prison terms in the Soviet Union.

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During questioning by Finnish police while the extradition papers were being processed, the hijackers, Aleksandr Zagirnyak and Gennady Selushko, said they had planned their action two weeks in advance. They claimed to have purchased their only weapon, an inert hand grenade. [REDACTED]

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Lufthansa Airlines Hijack Attempt Fails

An unidentified man armed with a knife attempted to seize a Lufthansa airliner en route from Frankfurt to Istanbul on 28 June. He was overpowered by some of the aircraft's passengers and the plane made an unscheduled landing in Munich to turn the man over to German police.

The would-be hijacker tried to forcibly enter the pilot's cabin when the plane was approximately fifty miles north of Munich. He had been placed on the flight by German immigration authorities when it was discovered, upon his arrival from London, that he had been barred from entrance into the FRG since 1969. The man told police he wanted to stay in West Germany and had intended to force the Lufthansa aircraft to land at a German airport. [REDACTED]

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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 14 July 1977

Place: Greece, Athens

U.S. Targets Bombed in Athens  
A bomb explosion at the American Express Company offices in Athens shattered windows and damaged the main door. A car belonging to an American professor at a U.S.-sponsored school was set ablaze. A second bomb, which had failed to explode, was found in a storeroom at the U.S. Armed Forces Post Exchange. No injuries were reported in any of the incidents, which were blamed on protestors against alleged U.S. support for the former military government and alleged U.S. tolerance of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

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Date: 18 July 1977

Place: England, London

Vietnamese Embassy Bombed  
Two firebombs were thrown at the Vietnamese embassy in London on 18 July, setting off small fires. Damage was minor and there were no injuries. The persons responsible are not known.

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TAB B—Terrorists Threats

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Target: Czechoslovakian Embassy

Place: United States, Washington, D.C.

Date: Unknown

Anti-Castro Cuban exiles may be planning to bomb the Czechoslovakian embassy in Washington, according to an FBI report. The purpose of the attack would be to focus attention on the Czechoslovakian embassy's role in representing Cuban diplomatic interests in the U.S.

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20 July 1977

No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 14-20 July 1977 for the following areas:

- II. Europe
- III. Middle East
- IV. Africa
- V. Far East

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**TAB C—Potential Terrorist**

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*Weekly Situation Report*  
*on*  
*International Terrorism*

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## WEEKLY SITUATION REPORT

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#### Notes:

German Terrorists Sentenced for Attack on FRG  
Embassy in Stockholm (Page 3)

Norwegian Tried and Sentenced for Transporting  
Explosives (Page 3)

French Police Charge Revelli-Beaumont Negotiator  
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#### Background Article:

How The Montoneros Struck It Rich (Page 5)

TAB A - Chronology of Significant International Terrorist Acts

TAB B - Terrorist Threats and Plans

I. Western Hemisphere, Including United States

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III. Middle East

IV. Africa

V. Far East

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ARTICLES

Croatian Hijackers Sentenced

The five Croatian nationalists who hijacked a TWA flight between New York and Chicago last September have been sentenced by the Federal District Court in New York following their conviction on air piracy charges. The group's leader, Zvonko Busic and his American wife, Julienne, both received life sentences on 20 July. Although Busic must serve ten years before being eligible for parole, the presiding judge reduced Mrs. Busic's parole eligibility to eight years because he believed she might not have been involved in the hijacking had she not met her husband.

The other three defendants, Petar Matanic, Frane Pesut and Marc Vlastic, were sentenced on 21 July to 30-year prison terms. Matanic and Pesut will be eligible for parole in ten years. Vlastic, who pleaded guilty to the federal charge of air piracy, could be eligible for parole at any time, but must first serve the 6-18 year sentence he has already received as a result of his guilty plea to state charges of attempted kidnaping. (See the 9 March issue.)

The Busics, Matanic and Pesut still face trial on state murder charges connected with the death of New York City policeman Brian Murray. Murray was killed while attempting to defuse a bomb the hijackers had left in a Grand Central Station locker.

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NOTES

German Terrorists Sentenced for Attack on FRG Embassy in Stockholm

On 20 July a West German court sentenced four members of the Baader-Meinhof gang to double life terms in prison for their 24 April 1975 attack on the West German embassy in Stockholm, Sweden. Two diplomats were killed during the incident. (See the issues of 29 April and 6 May 1975 for details of the attack.) The four terrorists, Hanna-Elise Krabbe, Lutz Manfred Taufer, Karl-Heinz Dellwo and Bernard Maria Roessner, had attacked the embassy to force the release of 26 terrorists from West German jails. Two other members of the gang were killed during the accidental explosion of a bomb that ended the siege.

The trial of the four defendants in Duesseldorf, West Germany, had started on 6 May 1976. Charged with murder, taking of hostages and attempted extortion of the West German government, the terrorists were tried in a specially built courtroom. [REDACTED]

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Norwegian Tried and Sentenced for Transporting Explosives

Beirut newspapers on 20 July carried a Reuter account of the trial and sentencing of Norwegian citizen Lars Gule. He was arrested on 6 May at Beirut airport for carrying plastic explosives in his luggage. (See the issue of 11 May.)

A Lebanese military tribunal heard Gule testify that he had planned to set off an explosion in Israel on 5 June, the anniversary date of the outbreak of the 1967 war. Gule said he belongs to a commando organization whose aims are to support the Palestinian cause. He claimed that this was his first attempt to carry out a bombing operation.

Gule was sentenced to six months imprisonment and fined approximately U.S. \$175.00 for possession and transport of explosives. He was acquitted on charges of trying to smuggle explosives out of Lebanon for subversive activities abroad.

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French Police Charge Revelli-Beaumont Negotiator

Albert Chambon, a retired ambassador who was instrumental in obtaining the release of Fiat executive Luchino Revelli-Beaumont, was charged on 20 July with protecting criminals by failing to tell French police of his negotiations with the kidnapers. (See the 13 July issue.) Revelli-Beaumont was freed on 11 July after being held for 89 days. Chambon, 68, is a friend of Revelli-Beaumont and was called in by the kidnapers at the victim's request. He conducted the final negotiations which fixed the amount of ransom and arranged the method of its payment.

In another development, seven persons suspected of involvement in the kidnaping have been arrested in Spain. France has requested their extradition.

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BACKGROUND ARTICLE

How The Montoneros Struck It Rich

One of the most lucrative kidnappings of all times was staged by the Montoneros in Buenos Aires on 19 September 1974. While their abduction of the two Born brothers was, strictly speaking, an internal Argentine matter, the ransom which was exacted has since then allowed the Montoneros to engage in numerous terrorist incidents which have been truly international in character.

According to information provided by leaders of the Montoneros, the planning of the operation against the Born brothers began during late 1973 or early 1974. The Montoneros decided that the firm of Bunge and Born, a multinational conglomerate, was guilty of exploiting its workers, was the "enemy" of small and medium size rural producers who were "bankrupted" by the company's monopolistic policies, and was "acting for its own benefit and profit and not in accord with the national interests of the countries where its businesses were established."

The Montoneros concluded that a kidnapping operation should be conducted against the Bunge and Born company and it should be developed as follows: (1) collection of information on the company itself and on its principal leaders; (2) surveillance of target individuals to establish weaknesses in their defenses; (3) selection of the ambush site; (4) selection of Montonero members to participate in the operation; (5) execution of the ambush itself with subsequent escape of the kidnapers; and finally, (6) announcement of a "trial" of those abducted and imposition of a "sentence" which would include a ransom payment.

The information section of the Montoneros provided the preliminary targeting information. After this initial survey and target analysis, which took several months, it was decided that Jorge Born, Jr., should be the major target of the abduction, since he was the third most important man in the firm and would be the one to direct it in the future. The two senior members of the company, Jorge Born, Sr., and Mario Hirsh, were not chosen because both were considered

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too elderly. When it was observed that Jorge Born, Jr., was normally accompanied by his brother Juan, the Montoneros decided to kidnap both brothers.

The terrorists learned that the Born family lived in the Beccar section of the city, and traveled to their offices in the Federal District every day, Monday through Friday, with great regularity. Each morning a three-car caravan would leave the home, and after leaving children in one of the area's private schools, two of the cars would follow a fixed route to the Born offices. It was determined that the family had at its disposal a total of seven vehicles.

The route used by the Born family was over main streets which were normally choked with traffic and well-patrolled by police units. The kidnapers decided they would deal with this situation by blocking off a short section of the main avenue a minute before the Born vehicles arrived, detouring the Borns to a side street, and then reopening the route before police units discovered the trick. In searching for an obvious reason for a detour, the kidnapers discovered that workers were pruning trees along a section of the main avenue. The next step in this phase of the operation was the selection of the specific side street where the kidnapers could divert the Born vehicles and capture the two brothers.

Thirty Montoneros were chosen for the operation and they were divided into five teams. One team, consisting of three members, was to block the main avenue and then lift the barricade once the Born cars had turned. A nine-man team was to protect the blockaders and then move quickly to the kidnaping site and help protect that team. Two groups consisting of five men each (one dressed as a uniformed policeman) were to crash pickup trucks into the Born automobiles in a fake accident. A fifth team, with six men (including the overall operation leader), would actually kidnap the brothers. Finally, a two-man subteam would eliminate a gatekeeper on the escape route.

The attack was set for 19 September 1974. On that date, according to plan, the Born caravan was detoured onto the side street and the Montoneros' two pickup trucks collided with the Ford Falcons belonging to the Borns. The Montonero disguised as a uniformed policeman, plus six "plainclothes" Montoneros, succeeded in keeping the Borns' guards occupied,

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27 July 1977

ostensibly trying to arrest them in connection with the auto accident, while the six-man team removed the Born brothers from their car and led them to one of the waiting escape vehicles. The two Montoneros who had attacked the gatekeeper calmly walked away, leaving two smashed Ford Falcons, two pickup trucks, and five cars--with honking horns--which had been accidentally detoured onto the side street along with the Born caravan.

The Montoneros held a trial of the Born brothers and followed it with a sentencing. The sentence called for the following: a payment equivalent to \$60 million U.S. in cash to the Montoneros, with another \$1 million U.S. in goods to be distributed to specified sectors of the Argentine public; the personal involvement of the Born brothers in company/union negotiations in factories controlled by the Born family; placement of busts of Juan and Eva Peron in all Born factories; and finally, publication of leaflets throughout Argentina to let the public know that the distribution of the goods was made under pressure from the Montoneros as part of the ransom for the safe release of the Born brothers.

The ransom demands were met to the satisfaction of the Montoneros, and the Born brothers were released unharmed several months after the kidnaping.

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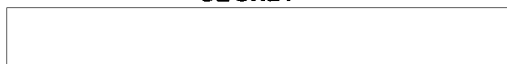
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■ TAB A—Chronology of Significant  
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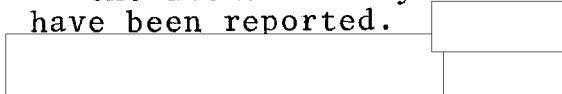


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CHRONOLOGY OF SIGNIFICANT INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTS

Date: 23 and 24 July 1977 U.S.-Owned Mining Facility  
Place: Indonesia, West Attacked  
Irian Unknown persons, believed to  
be Irianese insurgents, at-  
tacked a mining facility  
owned by Freeport Indonesia,  
a U.S. company in West Irian,  
on 23 and 24 July. On 23 July,  
a fuel storage facility was  
destroyed. Power lines  
between the town and plant  
site were cut on the night  
of the 24th. No injuries  
have been reported.



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~~TAR R-Terrorists Threats~~

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TERRORIST THREATS AND PLANS

Tab B includes all reasonably credible reports of planned terrorist activity.

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the threats listed are considered sufficiently plausible to warrant alertness and the use of protective security measures. However, terrorist groups often discuss general intentions or make tentative plans for violent acts that they never succeed in carrying out. In nearly all the cases listed, the intended target and appropriate governments have been informed of the threat.

\*\* Indicates a new threat reported for the first time.

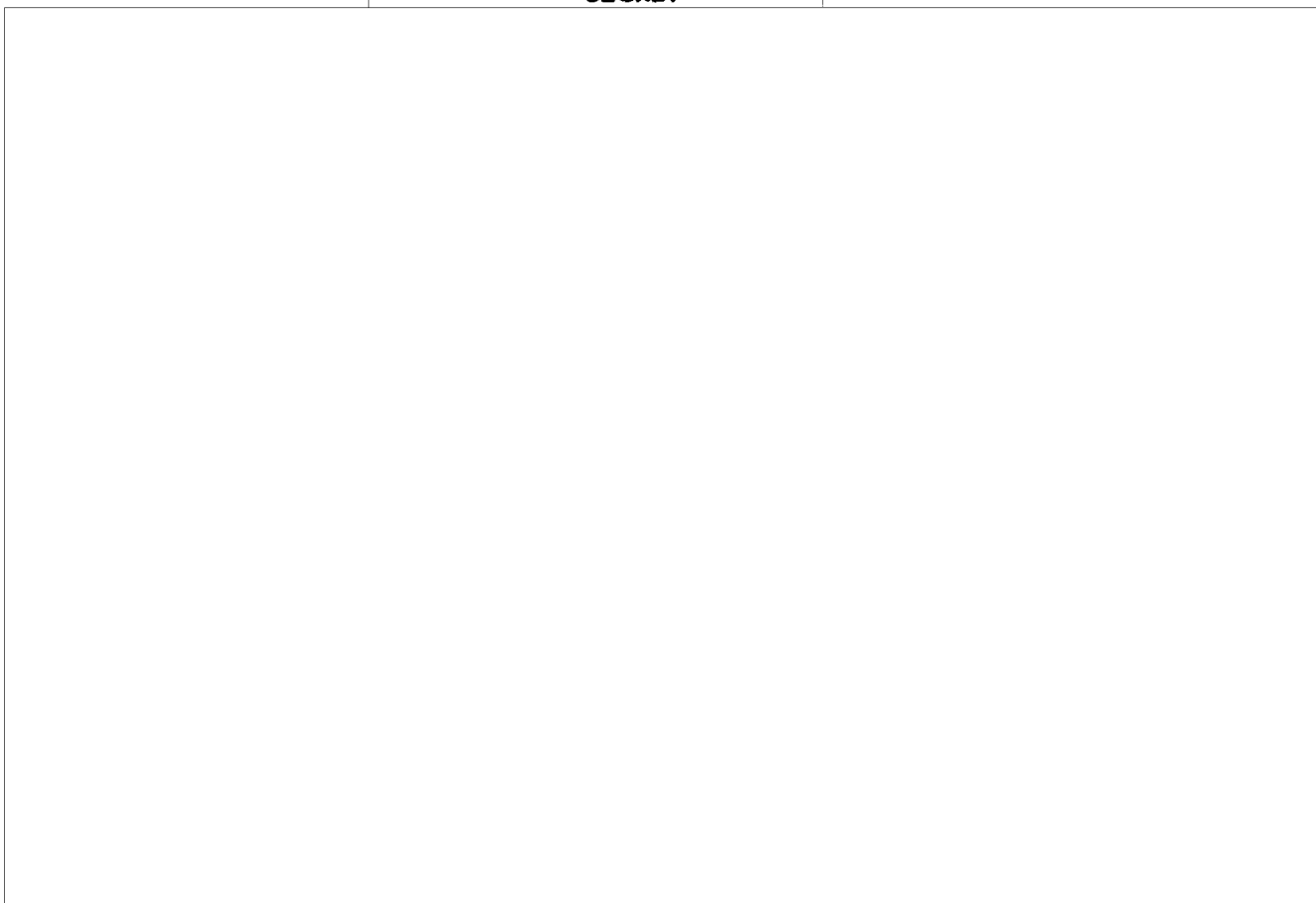
\* Indicates a revision of a threat reported in previous issues.

I. Western Hemisphere, Including the United States

<u>Target:</u>	Czechoslovakian Embassy	Anti-Castro Cuban exiles may be planning to bomb the Czechoslovakian embassy in Washington, according to an FBI report. The purpose of the attack would be to focus attention on the Czechoslovakian embassy's role in representing Cuban diplomatic interests in the U.S. (SECRET)
<u>Place:</u>	United States, Washington, D.C.	
<u>Date:</u>	Unknown	

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Target: Jesuit Priests

Place: El Salvador

Date: Current

\*\* The White Warriors Union, a right-wing Salvadoran terrorist group, threatened in June to immediately and systematically execute the approximately 50 Jesuits in El Salvador unless the priests left the country in 30 days. The Jesuits, most of whom are foreigners, are accused by the terrorists of "communist subversion," as a result of the priests' attempts to organize the peasants against what the church views as exploitation by the landowning class and the government. The 21 July deadline for the Jesuits' departure passed without incident, but the priests are being closely guarded by police and parishioners.

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No significant terrorist threats were reported during the period 21-27 July 1977 for the following areas:

III. Middle East

IV. Africa

V. Far East

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TAB C—Potential Terrorist

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